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quite as important as the coöperation of the ordinary police for the successful carrying-out of the laws relating to the employment of children. "The law of 1903 is in a sense their (the teachers') work, and they have to some extent made it also their work to see that it is enforced."

Discussions of other related subjects occur throughout the report, such as the attempts made in different countries to interest the working-men in the enforcement of the child labor laws, the extent to which children are employed in home industries, the conditions under which they work in small shops in comparison with large establishments, the regulation and present extent of apprenticeship, and the cruel exploitation in France of the children in orphanages and other religious and charitable institutions.

Although Dr. Veditz is extremely careful to cite the authorities for his most important statements, the source of his tables is very rarely given. While in the great majority of cases these can be inferred, there would seem to be no good reason for not plainly indicating the source in every instance. The fact that the report is in the main a setting forth of the facts with very little critical discussion of the sources of information, or comparisons between conditions in different countries, or between Europe and America and England is no doubt due to its official character. Many readers would be greatly assisted if more attention had been given to summarizing the material presented. In the section dealing with Austria, the different states are discussed separately and no attempt is made to give the reader a picture of the whole. The volume concludes abruptly with the account of Switzerland, although the reader again would have been grateful for a final or concluding chapter dealing briefly with the European situation as a whole and any possible bearings it may have upon our own.

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*The Trade Union Label.* By ERNEST L. SPEDDEN. Johns Hopkins University Studies; Historical and Political Science. Series XXVII, No. 2. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1910. Pp. 97.)

Historically considered three fairly distinct stages in the use of the label are noted. The introduction of the "stamp" or white

label by the cigar makers of San Francisco in 1875 marks its beginning, and the early history of the label in that organization constitutes the first period of the movement. The second stage is intimately associated with the activities of the Knights of Labor, which organization "had, from the outset, exalted the boycott above the strike as a weapon." The strength of the Knights, and their quickness to perceive the possibilities of the label, contributed much to its wider use during this stage. Up to this time the desire for the label was prompted by various motives—prevention of immigration, tenement house and prison labor, low wages and machine made products; and the appeal was made chiefly to the public, but with little success. The final period of its history began about 1890 when the label became a general fixed policy of trade unionism, and when the appeal was made more effectively to unionists instead of to the public. More than one half of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have adopted labels. They constitute about forty-seven per cent of the membership of that body.

The form of the label, a mark on the product, a shop card, or a button, depends upon the nature of the article considered; attempts to establish a uniform design for all unions have failed. The administration of the label, originally exercised by the locals, has been transferred to the national bodies, especially in those trades where the label is considered important. The conditions imposed upon the users of the label vary in different trades, and even in locals of the same trade. The restriction of the label to union shops is, however, universal. "The label stands provisionally, not for any particular set of conditions, but for those conditions which the unions of each trade have found it possible and desirable to establish." In general these conditions concern wages, hours of labor, and sanitation.

The success of the label as an instrument, depends upon the demand for it. This is greatest upon goods purchased by unionists, by men than by women, in cases where "unionists know whether the unionist purchasing is buying union or non-union goods;" and finally, where the goods are bought at frequent intervals. The legal status of the label is considered in the concluding chapter. Whether "the union could obtain a proprietary interest in the label as a merchant could in goods owned or sold by him," was subject to much dispute, but, on the whole, the decisions were favorable to the unions; however, to secure ample

protection, new legislation was needed, which, by 1908, was obtained in forty-nine states and territories.

The author has presented much fresh material which is well arranged under striking chapter titles. The style is satisfying. While certain facts as to the use of the label in many different trades are given, still an intensive study of actual conditions was made in comparatively few cases. But since a similar statement might be made concerning such a monumental study as that of the Webbs, it is evident that within the limits set for the present monograph, very much additional was not possible. The trades studied intensively were the most important ones from the standpoint of the label, and other materials were not available. However, the reviewer is of the opinion that the conditions within the different trades are so varied, that until complete studies of each are made, generalizations with regard to any phase of trade unionism are subject to qualifications.

The author has given us an excellent study of the label as a device of American trade unionism.

JAMES M. MOTLEY.

#### NEW BOOKS

BERNSTEIN, E., *Die Arbeiterbewegung*. (Frankfort a. M.; Literarische Anstalt Rütten und Loening. 1910. Pp. 203. 3 m.)

DELPERRIER, L. *La protection de la santé des travailleurs du commerce*. (Paris: Rousseau. 1910. Pp. 230. 4 fr.)  
To be reviewed.

FAGNOT, F., and others. *Les problèmes du chômage*. (Paris: Alcan. 1910. 2.50 fr.)

GODART, J. *La travail de nuit dans les boulangeries*. (Paris: Alcan. 1910. 3.50 fr.)

JASTROW, J. *Das Problem der Arbeitslosen-versicherung und die Grundsätze des wirtschaftlichen Liberalismus*. (Berlin: Simion. 1910. Pp. 27. 1 m.)

LANGE, F. A. *Die Arbeiterfrage*. (Berlin: Buchhandlung Vorwärts. 1910. Pp. 176. 1.50 m.)

MAHEIM, E. *Les abonnements d'ouvrier sur les lignes de chemins de fer belges et leurs effets sociaux*. Institut Solvay. (Brussels: Misch et Thron. Pp. 230. 20 fr.)

MALKEIL, T. S. *The diary of a shirtwaist striker: A story of the shirtwaist makers' strike in New York*. (New York: Coöperative Press. 1910. Pp. 96. 50c.)

OSBORNE, WALTER V. *My case: The cause and effect of the Osborne judgment*. (London: Nash. 1910. 1s.)  
Contains the opinions of the judges given at the several stages of the action.